

## Daily Democrat

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What do the Disunionists mean? They have appealed to the ballot-box three several times, directly in the Congressional election, and still more directly in the State elections just passed, and they have been overwhelmingly beaten. Do they now acquiesce and agree to abide the decision of Kentucky? No elections are on hand; no further appeal to the ballot-box can be made for two years to come; and yet we have a renewed agitation—barbecues, pic-nics, and the most inflammatory appeals to the people, and daily threats of war. They dare now to dictate the policy which the Legislature must pursue, or they assume there can't be peace. The English of this is, that they will carry their point by the sword, which they have failed to carry before the people. They undertake to construe what the people mean by their verdict at the polls, and construe it in their favor. The men who discussed these matters before the people are at Frankfort. They are sent after a full discussion.

The Disunionists had a fair opportunity to explain what they meant and recommend it to the people. They availed themselves of the opportunity. They put forward their best men, and left no appliance untried to advance their cause. Most signally did they fail. If they were incompetent to expose this matter to the people, are they now competent to manage this matter? Will the people trust men with the sword that they would not trust to legislate for them? Will they be allowed by threats of war to gain what reason and argument could not procure for them? The bloody organ of the peace party calls for fifty thousand troops to disperse a camp of Kentuckians who are upon the soil of Kentucky, where they were born, and in the exercise of a plain constitutional right; and whispers are constantly heard of what this Peace party will do if they can't shape the policy of the State, and get rid of what they consider offensive to them.

To carry out these purposes, and involve the State in blood, these gatherings are called out. They will not submit to the largest majority. They assume, with a most refreshing impudence, that the people have been deceived. Nobody, except themselves, is competent to understand the true interests of the State. The people have had a fair trial, and mistaken it, and they now propose to take care of the simpletons. Such has been the conduct of these revolutionists from the start. We have seen their experiments in other States, and the dark rigorous despotism of their military rule.

The reign of terror got up South of us shakes its terrors in our face, and we will not have it here. We see now the design. They are now appealing from the ballot-box. They are preparing for the last resort. They had as well understand now that they can't frighten any one. If war comes, it will be of their beginning. If they keep the peace, there will be no war. The Legislature will respect the rights of all, even Secessionists; but they must obey the law and keep the peace.

There is a considerable stir among the Secessionists of Louisville on account of General Fremont's proclamation placing Missouri under Martial Law. We condemn the proclamation and the language thereof. We are not cognizant of the condition of affairs in Missouri as those within its borders. The St. Louis Republican, a Democratic paper, approves the proclamation. We do not. We trust that Kentucky, and every other State, loyal to the Union, will disapprove such usurpation of authority. Let those who are in rebellion against the Government, who trample the Constitution under foot, and resist the laws, resort to such means. It is not in accordance with the letter or spirit of our institutions, nor in the heart of the people of Kentucky to approve the act. We are loyal to the Government, true to ourselves, and hopeful and earnest in our endeavors to keep Kentucky from again becoming the dark and bloody ground. Still, while we are for the Government and the enforcement of the laws, we condemn the Missouri proclamation because it too closely resembles the edicts of the despotism prevailing in the Seceded States. No man in Kentucky, who has the good of his country at heart, or who is true to the position of Kentucky, in the present crisis, will be disturbed by the proclamations or pronouncements of those without our bounds. The loyal citizen is loyal beyond the contingencies of the blunders of friends or enemies. Kentucky has a noble mission to perform; let her not be wavering in her path of duty.

We are glad to see a better disposition evinced by some of the Secessionists. A quiet has fallen upon them, and except the very natural mutterings, which are to be expected, and grumbling, all of the more respectable portion of them seem now willing to act under the direction of the State. In speaking of this, of course we make no reference to Southern Kentucky, where madness rules the hour, but to those portions of our State where a free discussion is permitted. Everywhere we hear of an increased Union feeling, and a more neighborly disposition one to another. This is it should be. The first thing to be done is to establish the best feeling among one another, and to feel that whatever political differences may have existed, yet, the position of the State once assumed by its regularly appointed authorities, every citizen, dropping at once partisan feeling, will enroll himself among the loyal sons of Kentucky. The present dissensions will die out. Mobs and mob law, no matter against which party, violence may be directed, will be suppressed—promptly and effectively.

At such a time, when the earth is shaken with the tread of contending armies, and the air is bristling with the flash of hostile weapons, Kentucky, like a blue spot among the clouds, gives promise of a brighter day yet to come. If we can preserve that oneness of action which has heretofore characterized us, there is no doubt but we will be able to keep that one clear spot in the horizon. To do this, divisions must cease among ourselves. We must be prepared to act together, otherwise all our efforts of compromise or conciliation, or, indeed, of safety and honor, will fall to the ground. The position of the State has been, and is, noble. Unswayed by passion, notwithstanding the threats, entreaties, and insults of ultraists, she has pursued the just and loyal course, which, retaining her allegiance to the Federal Government, has made her always have a feeling of respect for our erring brethren of the South. It is Kentucky that must take them by the hand and lead them back to the pleasant valleys and the peaceful homesteads of the Union. Kentucky alone can speak with that confidence in her integrity to each of the warring factions, and command the troubled waters, "Peace, be still."

She is the keystone of the arch of the Union. Remaining as she does, each State leans upon her, deriving strength. If she is once shaken or removed, the Union tumbles like a house of cards. Not only the Union as heretofore, but the Confederate States, in whose Constitution are the deadliest seeds, will fall to pieces. We can expect no other result. We will have leagues of petty States, petty ambassadors visiting insignificant principalities whose territory could be covered by a pocket handkerchief; Jefferson county treating with Oldham for the navigation of Harrods Creek, and ambassadors from Butchertown to discuss the rights of that end of the town to the mouth of Beargrass. Everywhere a little State; everywhere a chamberlain of the golden rod; nations of ten miles square, and free cities of ten thousand inhabitants will have a thousand officers a piece to be supported. Everywhere, right, left, North and South, instead of the grand coloring of magnificent fields, drooping with heavy gold in the harvest, or the fleets of a commercial navy, burthened with the wealth of half a world, will be the red worsted and tawdry trappings of petty officials. The substance is given for the shadow. A nation, whose great heart drove the swift arterial blood of progress throughout the whole broad earth, is to be clipped, and cut, and mangled into little fragmentary particles, until little counties and petty seignories are to be exhibited, like the toe nails of saints and the little fingers of apostles, to be worshipped by followers. All that is grand is to be lessened, as if we looked through an inverted telescope, and rejoiced to make things smaller than they were. This is the feast to which we are invited, and these little crumbs of States are what Kentucky and the rest of the States are to expect, if once our own noble State is driven from her position. Poised by the strength of Kentucky, and balanced between these two sections resting upon us, we have no choice but to remain firm. The first and highest duty of our citizens is to lay aside partisan feeling, and to remember that an umpire should preserve intact; and beyond reproach his impartiality. We cannot and must not quarrel among ourselves. Let every Southern Rights man, who sincerely loves his State, restrain the turbulence, the folly and the madness of his allies and friends. Let them suppress and condemn outrages committed by their partisans. They can do it effectively, and decisively, without the interference of Union men, and they are the proper persons to do it.

The conservative portion of the Southern Rights party can do most, and ought to do their utmost in this matter, for the sake of peace. The State cannot bear the outrages in the Southern part of the State, the continued acts of violence that daily disgrace the Nashville road. It must, as a State, suppress it, unless the leaders of the Secession party will, by more peaceful means, accomplish the same end.

At the same time there are some on our own side to condemn. A disposition, under the frequent insults, to be forgetful of the

very important destinies that are confided to our care, and in resentment, to use the power we have to its fullest extent. All such, we ask to place a restraint upon themselves; to remember that a hasty word, or act founded on the hasty words of others, might lead the State into great difficulties. Every citizen is responsible for the State in these times—every citizen can disturb or maintain our present position by his voice and influence. It was well said, by a distinguished visitor, a few days since, that a freer air breathed in loyal Kentucky than elsewhere.

The eyes of the Nation are turned upon us, and the feelings of all that are best, are attracted to Kentucky. Tennessee, notwithstanding the recent efforts of the Courier and Mr. Hanson, still looks to Kentucky for advice and assistance; and if outrages are committed by the Tennesseans stationed on our border, it is to be remembered that it is Secession Kentuckians who lead them. Tennessee may well say to us, if you cannot restrain your own mobs on the Nashville road and elsewhere, you can hardly expect us to control those who are led out of our State by such men as head Kentucky mobs.

Tennessee will yet stand by Kentucky as soon as we show that our assumed position of neutrality is armed and prepared to enforce its declarations. We can have no war with that State except to drive them from our borders when they attack us.

But whatever step we may take; into whatever course we may be led, let us, no less out of regard for ourselves than others, avoid and oppose what tends to crumble our Government to pieces; to remember what is due to our State; and how, situated as we are, it is the duty of Kentuckians to work hand in hand, peacefully, because we can, by a little compromise; forcibly, if the protection of the rights of property demands it.

**THE COURIER'S WAR CORRESPONDENT.**—Charley Kirk, who had a partial training in our office, now the war correspondent of the Courier, speaks out in church with perfect freedom. Charley always had an inclination that way.

The extraordinary mortality which has been from time to time reported in the Southern papers, receives his indorsement. Disease, resulting from a sudden change of life and habits, was to be expected. The wet season in Eastern Virginia is falling upon them with all its terrible consequences. We have before heard of the ravages made by disease, chiefly through the correspondents of the Charleston (South Carolina) Courier. Other Southern papers have had similar reports.

Our friend Charley Kirk, now the war correspondent of the Courier, has a letter in yesterday's edition of that paper fully confirming all that has been heretofore reported in relation to the ravages of sickness in the Confederate camp.

His letter is dated "Camp Bartow, near Manassas, Tuesday, August 27," and in it he says:

The saddest of all things connected with soldier life are the deaths and burials in camp. This afternoon, while enjoying my pipe and newspaper in a shady nook, I counted the volleys fired over the graves of three poor fellows. Nor is this an unusual occurrence. Every day we hear the muffled drums, and see the solemn march, with reversed arms, and hear the rattling musketry.

We have heard before through private letters to friends, whose boys have gone off, that they cannot hear from them. Not a Southern paper which does not belong to the Jeff. Davis & Co. administration that did not have complaints to make. The New Orleans True Delta, a few weeks after the fight at Manassas, published a letter from a widow asking the fate of her sons. It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of attention, that, notwithstanding all of these demands, an official list of the killed and wounded has never been published by the Confederate States, and that the only way for a wife, or a mother, or a father to know whether the kinsman is dead or not is by visiting the battle field, and hunting him out by appeals to the captain of his company.

Charley Kirk goes on further to the same effect, depicting the great and serious mortality in the Confederate camp. He says: Disease is by long odds too common and too fatal in our camps. Thus far, as I have in other letters remarked, the health of our regiment has been extraordinarily good. But as much cannot be said for any other in the service. A painful degree of mortality has prevailed, especially among the troops from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. On Sunday I visited the "Junction" to procure a coffin, and found thirteen orders ahead of me.

The sympathies of the Courier correspondent are warmly for the South. Doubtless he puts the very best possible face on the matter, but, putting all the facts together, and relying simply upon Secession evidence, it appears clear to us that the want of clothes, provisions and equipments; mismanagement in the Quartermasters' and Commissaries' departments; indifferent surgeons, and other defects of the Confederates combined, are decimating their army; and that every day of delay in the Union States is a day of advance.

No tidings of Jesse D. Bright. He is as silent as the grave, and as dumb as an oyster. He has no word of explanation, but lets treason, like a worm in the mud, feed on his damaged cheek! The publication of his letter clearly implicating him in treason against the Government has drawn his pay as United States Senator, has struck terror to the soul of Jesse.

**THE NASHVILLE ROAD.**—We have hesitated, for the best of reasons, according to our own opinion of what is right, to condemn fully what has been taking place on this road. We would rather avoid any collision than not. We earnestly and sincerely desire to avoid anything in which the lives of citizens may be sacrificed, and we hope that some prompt and efficacious steps will be taken to prevent it. The evil is getting beyond endurance. We heard yesterday, from a number of citizens, of repeated outrages upon the Nashville road. Citizens residing down near the Tennessee line, are interfered with by cowardly scoundrels who pretend to be Kentuckians. Among a number of incidents reported to us, was one in which a Union man was insulted in the ladies' car, by some half-breed Secessionist with a dozen allies. In the excitement the ladies screamed. The Union gentleman said briefly, to the ladies, that there should be no disturbance, but at the same time informed the rowdy who had insulted him, that he should be called to account at the first station.

When the car arrived there, he stepped from the train and found the blackguard who had insulted him, with his pistols in hand, and twenty or thirty men prepared to aid, all uttering insulting remarks. He asked the man to step over in an adjoining field, where they might, undisturbed, conclude what had already taken place, and charged him with cowardice in gathering a crowd about him. The fellow first said there was not time. The cars would leave too soon. Being pressed, he swore he would take all advantages, and would not leave his crowd.

These things are matters of daily occurrence on that road. Drunkenness and outrage make the road unfit for a lady to travel on. It ought to be stopped. We have asked, and still ask, of the leading Secession papers and the leading Secessionists to condemn and prevent such things. They can and ought to do so. If a single drop of old Kentucky blood, or loyalty to the Union, courses in their veins, they ought to do so. If they do not, they will force the citizens of the State, by one act, to prevent all future interference by the short shrift of the law.

"A Soldier," who understands what he speaks about, and who is worthy to be a countryman of General Sigel, has sent us a communication containing some valuable suggestions about the conduct of the war. Most of the measures he suggests have been adopted by the Government since his communication was written. In the latter part of it he says: "It would be a excellent thing to have all the able-bodied men, from eighteen to fifty-five years of age, mustered in for military service, and arranged in three classes. The first class to contain those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, who should be furnished with arms and uniforms, formed into companies and regiments, and regularly drilled by efficient drill-masters, who should, if possible, be selected from the United States army; that class should be ready for service whenever called. The second class to contain those from twenty-five to forty-five, to be furnished with arms, without uniforms, to be drilled even if with only inferior guns; these to act as a reserve. The third class to contain those over forty-five years of age, who may be called 'Home Guards'; they should be formed in companies and regiments, regularly drilled, even though arms cannot be furnished. Their organization will show their strength, and keep up their patriotic feelings. Now, when the Government calls for volunteers, every man will be drilled to a certain extent, and prepared for immediate active service, and we shall have no more complaints about raw recruits, but shall have a well-drilled army, ready for any emergency."

The "peace party," as the Secessionists called themselves, have fizzled out completely under the new cognomen. The allies did not avail them. The men who acted with them were in open rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the country, and wanted "to be let alone" in that condition. The flimsy subterfuge was a splendid failure. There is a peace party in Kentucky. The loyal Union men of Kentucky are all in favor of peace and opposed to mob law and rebellion. If the followers of Jeff. Davis will ground their arms and return to their allegiance they will be enrolled in the peace party, and will need no white banner to show their standing. All Union men are peace men in our Commonwealth.

**COLD COMFORT.**—One of our oldest and best citizens was approached yesterday by a nervous gentleman, who is seeking for his rights, and asked what he thought of Gen. Fremont's proclamation. "Rascally, rascally," exclaimed our friend; "it is the greatest outrage of the day, with one exception." "And what is that?" said the nervous man. "Why, sir, that is Secession—the sole cause of all the evils we are now suffering."

And this is simple truth. Men complain of evils growing out of a state of war, without looking back to the causes that have brought us to this condition. They see but one side of the picture.

Gen. Dix has now the same command that his father held before him in 1812. A remarkable coincidence.

### Wayne Courthouse Taken.

THE SECESSIONISTS DRIVEN OUT—THEIR LEADERS TAKEN PRISONERS—THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING OVER THE COURTHOUSE.

[From the Catlettsburg (Ky.) Advocate, 28th ult.]

Perhaps nowhere in Western Virginia has there been a viler nest of Secessionists than at Wayne Courthouse, the county town of the county lying on the Kentucky line. Their leader, Ferguson, was some six weeks ago taken by Colonel Zeigler, of Camp Pierpont, and sent to Columbus, Ohio. This, however, did not abate in the least their acts of tyranny and oppression. We are glad now to report that the gang has been broken up and their leaders taken prisoners.

On Saturday last, 25th inst., Captain Smith was detailed with 53 men, from Camp Pierpont, which is at Ceredo, in Wayne county, now under command of Colonel Zeigler. Captain Smith and his men reached the Courthouse, a distance of twenty miles, about daylight on Sunday morning, and took possession of the place. Some of the troops went to the Courthouse and rang the bell, which appeared to be the signal for the rebels to rally. Eight of them answered to the call, running immediately to the Courthouse, when they were taken prisoners. Among them, Hurston Spurluck, their chief, also, Jesse Spurluck and Stephen Strother, who are leaders among the rebels.

Capt. Smith dispatched a messenger for reinforcements on Sunday. Major Ralph Ormstead, with Capt. McFadden's company, and a part of Capt. Kirk's, with a portion of the cavalry, numbering in all 98 men, went up as a reinforcement, arriving on Monday. Scouts were then sent out, and encountered the rebels about a mile from the Court House. Our cavalry heard the firing, and went to their assistance. When the rebels saw the cavalry they made a quick retreat. In the skirmish which took place our troops received no injury. Four rebels are supposed to be killed; wounded not known.

On Tuesday morning the rebels renewed the attack, and kept it up until five o'clock in the evening, when they endeavored to retake the town. Our boys, however, returned their fire so quick and fast that they were repulsed, and glad to retreat. In their retreat they encountered Lieut. Col. Calvin, who was advancing with supplies from Camp Pierpont, and were again repulsed.

The Rev. John C. Johnson was one of the prisoners taken, and we here remark that he has been one of the most violent in his efforts to incite this rebellion in our region, forgetting altogether that he is a follower of his meek and lowly Master, his mission is one of peace. The officer who was in charge, having himself a high sense of the obligation which not only a gentleman, but especially one who professes to be a minister of the Gospel, should entertain, gave Johnson his liberty on his parole of honor, the conditions of which were that he should not leave the town. He, however, regardless of his honor or his professed religion, left the place, and is, no doubt, now with a violated oath, endeavoring to incite others to rebel. Johnson's horse, which is represented to be a very fine one, was, however, taken, and it will be used by those who are not only true to the rebel cause, but true to their world and honor. Two other horses were taken, several guns, two drums, a set of gunsmith tools, &c.

There being no particular advantage in holding the place, our troops returned to camp on Wednesday, with the loss of not one man or one wounded. There were eight prisoners brought into camp, three of whom were sent to Columbus; the remainder are kept until Col. Zeigler returns, who is now at Wheeling.

**ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.**—This great fair, which offers twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums, will be held in Chicago, and commences on Monday, the 9th of September, and continues through the week. Two hundred acres of magnificent prairie ground is appropriated to its use; and the fitting up and preparations in every department are correspondingly superior, and in every respect most admirable and complete. No entry fee is charged in any department, and competition is open to the world. The railroads of Illinois transport to and from the fair all articles or animals for exhibition free of charge, and visitors at excursion rates.

**GREAT OIL WELL.**—The Pittsburgh papers say that the greatest oil discovery yet effected was made a few days ago in Venango county, Pa. A company boring in a lot in Upper Duchanan struck a vein of oil which, in forty-eight hours, had yielded one thousand six hundred barrels. The well is a flowing one, and still continues to throw up oil at the rate of five or six hundred barrels per day.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Six contractors on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad have been arrested on the charge of embezzling the company's money. Their names are George J. Jenkins, W. Sherburne, W. F. Ross, A. E. Leavitt, W. Hoover, and Thomas Frye. The above individuals were engaged on the Pittsburgh division of the road. Other contractors on the Chicago division are to be arrested.

The next conference of Christians of all nations is to be held in Geneva, next September. Most of the principal clergymen of Germany, France, and Switzerland are to be present, and the representation from Great Britain is very large.

**MEMBERS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.** The New York Leader professes to have assurances that a new Cabinet will be formed as follows:

Secretary of State, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.  
Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.  
Secretary of Navy, N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.  
Secretary of Treasury, Augustus Belmont, of New York.  
Secretary Interior, Gov. Sprague, of R. I.  
Attorney General, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.  
Postmaster General, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

### The Apportionment Bill.

REMARKS OF MR. THORNTON F. MARSHALL UPON THE QUESTION OF A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. T. F. Marshall, Senator from Bracken, from the committee appointed on Tuesday, made the following report:

The special committee appointed as instructed by the Senate to inquire as to the propriety of holding elections for Senators in 1861, and the names of Senators entitled to seats, and whether any additional legislation on the subject of Senatorial representation be necessary, submit the following report, to wit:

The Constitution of Kentucky requires that the State shall be laid off into thirty-eight Senatorial Districts, but does not direct that these districts shall be numerically designated. It does, however, require that said districts shall contain as nearly as may be, equal voter population, and have equal and uniform representation; and to secure and preserve these, it provides that an enumeration, the qualified voters of the State, and an apportionment of Senators and Representatives, shall be made every eight years. But the means and mode prescribed by the Constitution for preserving a general equality in Senatorial representation, will always be productive of a temporary inequality. For, whenever any considerable alteration in the Senatorial constituencies is made by an apportionment, transfer of some counties from one class of Senatorial districts to the other class will be found unavoidable; this will disfranchise certain counties for two years and give to certain other counties double representation in the Senate for the same length of time, as will be apparent when the table hereto annexed is examined. It is presumed to be understood by all, that the Senatorial term of office is four years, and that the whole thirty-eight Senators were required to be elected, and were elected, in 1851, and that said thirty-eight Senators were then divided into two equal classes. That the term of office of the one class expired in 1853, and of the other class, in 1855. That the places of the one class were filled in 1853 and 1857, and became vacant and to be filled again in 1861. That the places of the other class were filled in 1855 and 1859, and will become vacant and to be filled again in 1863; and, therefore, for convenience, we will call the one class that of '57-'61, and the other class, that of '53-'57. By the apportionment of 1851, the districts were numerically designated, and from that time up to the elections of 1861, the numbers were identical with, and correctly designated, the district and such will always be the case except at first election after an apportionment. But apportionment breaks up the previous Senatorial association of counties, and gives them new combinations into districts, and requires the indicative numbers, if again used, be restricted to the new districts, or that a specification of the districts first to hold elections should be made. This was neglected in the apportionment law of 1860, and hence the present difficulty. As before remarked, numbering the districts is not indispensable, because they may be identified without it; but as it is the most convenient mode of designating, it is continued. But equality and uniformity of representation are indispensable; and here these to be attained in the present case.

Your committee think we shall approximate equality and uniformity in senatorial representation, as nearly as the constitutional provisions on the subject of apportionment will permit, by giving the senatorial elections of 1861 to those districts which contain the greatest number of voters of the class of Senators of 1857. The districts are to be ascertained by comparing the apportionment of 1851 with that of 1860, in connection with the enumeration of qualified voters taken in 1857. Your committee have collated these elements of calculation, and append hereto, as part of this report, a table showing the districts and counties entitled to hold senatorial elections in 1861—how many counties the class of 1857 vote in said elections how many counties of the same class transferred to the class of '53-'57, and thereby disfranchised for two years—how many counties of the class of 1859 transferred to that of 1861, and thereby disfranchised for two years, and how many counties of the class of 1861 transferred to that of 1857, and thereby disfranchised for two years. Finally, your committee report that districts numbered 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, and 35, in the apportionment of 1861 were entitled to hold Senatorial elections in 1861; and that the Senators named be elected and returned from the districts the last August election, are entitled to their seats, and that no additional legislation on the subject of Senatorial representation be necessary. The Senators elected from seventeen of these districts, to-wit: 7, Wm. Anthony; No. 8, H. D. McHenry; 9, Jno. B. Bruner; No. 10, R. H. Field; 14, Wm. B. Read; No. 15, C. T. Worthington; No. 17, Milton P. Buster; No. 19, Spalding; No. 20, J. K. Godloe; No. 22, P. Grover; No. 24, John F. Fisk; No. 25, T. Baker; No. 27, James F. Robinson; 34, Theo. T. Garrard; No. 35, Walter Chace are those entitled to their seats, and districts 11, composed of the counties of Barren, and Metcalfe; and district 30, composed of Rowan, Fleming and Morgan, are vacated having failed to hold elections in August 1861.

C. CHAMBERS,  
THORNTON F. MARSHALL,  
A. G. RHEA,  
WM. D. READ.

Thos. B. Baker, near Mantos, was found dead on Saturday last near residence. His negroes are suspected of murder.

**FRENCH AND DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.** Some fiend or demon in human shape moved a rail from the Memphis road, Allensville, with a view of throwing Tuesday morning's train from Memphis off the track. The Bowlinggreen Gazette says:

The rail was removed from the bridge trestle work which was nearly eighty high. As the train approached the spot the discovery was fortunately made just in time to prevent what would have been the most trifling of disasters. momentary and the train with all its trestle and passengers would have hurled below to the distance of eighty and many souls, including those of women and children, ushered into eternity.





